

POETRY.

The Consumptive's Last Visit.

As we were standing there,
In the moon and fatal one,
She played for us a cheerful air,
But sorrow came to every tone.
Not that her slender hand did fail,
But that her notes seemed a funeral wail.

She turned to show the ivory keys,
Her hand, so pale as pale as they,
As through the hall the summer breeze,
And her flaxen locks did play,
And with the tones that gently sweep,
We thought the very zephyrs wept.

How beautiful and young,
We saw the first time in that hall,
As from the sweetest cords were rung,
The music that we never shall
Forget, as in the mists of heart,
We think how soon on earth we'd part.

As in a dream we floated in air,
And saw her look the parting sun,
And as they faded doubly fair,
We saw her face and form and hair,
For all of grace and soul and light,
Were mingled in that parting sight.

RELIGIOUS OPINIONS AND LAST MOMENTS OF

SIR J. MACKINTOSH.

(From Memoirs by his Son).

His nights were very wakeful, and spent in much uneasiness of body; he became very silent and thoughtful; and with his Bible open before him, spoke more than usual upon religious subjects—perhaps it would be more correct to say upon God, and his disposition towards man. His mind seemed less occupied with speculations, and more with his own personal relationship to his Creator. Our Lord Jesus Christ was very frequently the subject of his thoughts; he seemed often perplexed and not able to comprehend much of his history. He once said to me, "It is a great mystery to me—I cannot understand it." At another time he told me that during the many sleepless nights he passed, the contemplation of the character of Jesus Christ, and thoughts concerning the Gospel with prayers to God was his chief occupation. He spoke of the delight he had in dwelling on his noble character. I have heard his voice utter as he repeated, "He went about doing good;" but he added: "There is much connected with him I cannot understand." I cannot attempt to give his words; but his difficulty lay in the account given of the manner in which Jesus becomes the Saviour of man. On Saturday a great change took place. He became very silent and had the appearance of one listening. Whenever a word from the Scriptures was repeated to him, he always manifested that he heard it; and I especially observed that, at every mention of the name of Jesus Christ, if his eyes were closed, he always opened them, and looked at the person who had spoken them: I said to him, at one time, "Jesus Christ loves you." He answered slowly, and pausing between each word, "Jesus Christ—love—the same thing." After a long silence he said, "I believe." We said, in a low voice of inquiry, "in God?" He answered "in Jesus." He spoke but once more after this. Upon our inquiry how he felt he said—"happy."

THE BLIND MAN.—There is in Shenk-erham, India, a blind man, who truly adorns the doctrine of our Saviour, by words and conduct. He is cheerful, and blessed with a strong memory and sound understanding, and what is more, his soul is alive and his mind enlightened from above. He knows a number of passages of Scripture by heart, and supports and proves every thing he says by a passage, and makes a sound and practical use of them, not only to support him under his trial, but to find this very trial a season to think and bless his Saviour. For instance, Mr. Miller asked him if he had a wish for his sight. He answered boldly, "No because Jesus says, 'If thine eye offend thee, pluck it out. God probably said that mine eyes would offend me, so as to endanger my soul; and so has prevented this great evil by plucking them out himself. For this I praise him, and do not wish to see.'" And quoting Matt. v. 28, he added, "God in depriving me of sight, has surely done it to sanctify my heart, therefore I thank him for it."

A lively little boy, about five years old, who had learnt the Scripture Catechism, found one day on his return from school that his mother was ill; he appeared to sympathize deeply with his parent, and after a little while said to her in a very solemn manner, "Mother, do you think you will die this time?" She was quite startled, and replied, "I don't know, child. What makes you ask such a question as that?" "Because," said he, "it is appointed into men once to die, and then after that there's the judgment." She came shortly afterwards purposely to relate this circumstance to me, though a knowledge of such cases is generally the result of a casual interview.

S. C. Journal.

THE PASSIONS PULLING THE STRING.
Mr. James, in the Gipsy, has not inaptly compared the human being to "one of those figures the children buy at fairs, with arms and legs and even his head hung on wires," and with the passions to pull the string at the back, not only without his volition, but against his will. Wrath pulls and he strikes; revenge pulls, and he strikes; jealousy pulls, and he writhes; fear pulls, and he runs; love pulls, and he dances, and so on. Thus the poor man, by allowing his passions the mastery, is made a mere puppet of, much to his own discomfort, and the sport and ridicule of his fellow creatures. He that would avoid this result, must beware how he permits the passions to get possession of the string, and then he will find that he can pull the string up at will, and compel the passions to do as he pleases, and not to be a thousand fantastic capers, which in his cooler moments, he looks back upon with shame.—New York Democrat.

The Poor Boy.

We delight to trace the progress of genius, talent, and industry in humble life. We dwell with pleasing emotion on the character and conduct of individuals who, from a "low estate," obscurity, and poverty, have raised themselves by their own native energy, to affluence and stations of respectability and renown. Our country is full of examples of this description. They fall under our observation every day. Gideon Lee was once a poor boy, and in the occupation of a tanner. He is now in affluent circumstances—recently Mayor of New York, and at present a member of Congress. Charles Wells, late Mayor of Boston, was a journeyman mason. Samuel T. Armstrong, the acting Governor of Massachusetts, and at the head of several philanthropic institutions, was once a journeyman printer. There are those living who recollect George Tibbitts, a day laborer, and know him now as a gentleman of wealth, influence, and enterprise—the Mayor of the city of Troy. Stephen Warren, the well known and esteemed President of the Troy Bank, rich in this world's goods, and rich, too, in public spirit and deeds of benevolence, came from an obscure town in Connecticut, penniless—a shoemaker. Perseverance, energy, industry, and moral worth, produced this pleasing consummation of human wishes. With one more example, we close our sketch.

Thirteen years since, a poor boy "hired himself" to the captain of one of the steam boats on Lake Champlain, in some humble occupation. Few know the temptations to which young men are liable in the mixed, irregular company of a steam boat—surrounded by evil companions, and under equally bad influences. But the poor boy had a talisman to keep him from falling. He recollected that there was one human being who relied on and cared for him. "He was the only son of his mother, and she was a widow." He faithfully discharged his humble duties. His conduct was marked by those who "passed that way," and by his employers. Aspiring for what he merited, he gradually reached the top of his profession. He commanded one of the first steam boats on the Lake. His uniform politeness and attention to those who were necessarily thrown in his way, commanded for him universal respect and esteem. His reputation reached the ears of the greatest steam boat association in the world; and many who knew him when a boy on the Lake, now see him at the head of the most splendid steam boat that foams and dashes through the waters of the north, and from a salary of \$5 per month, his pay increased to \$1500 per annum.

Thirteen years have not altered the good principles of his youth. He still retains that simplicity and purity of character which must ever be regarded as the true nobility of human nature.—New York Messenger.

THE WIFE.

It is not infrequent that a wife mourns over the alienated affections of her husband, when she has made no effort herself to strengthen and increase his attachment. She thinks because he once loved that he ought always to love her; and she neglects those attentions which at first engaged his heart. Many a wife is thus the cause of her own neglect and sorrow. That woman deserves not a husband's generous love who will not greet him with smiles as he returns from the labours of the day—who will not try to chain him to his home by the sweet enchantment of a cheerful heart. There is not one in a thousand so unfeeling as to withstand such an influence, and break away from such a home.

A GOOD EXAMPLE.

A young man in one of southern States, had for several years, been attached to a young lady of merit. Their friends knew they loved each other and thought seriously of marriage. One evening, in company with several friends, he addressed her in the following manner: "Jane, the world have expected long that we should be married; let us stop their talk at once, by entering into the expected union." She looked seriously and steadfastly at him for a moment, and replied: "Charles, I am willing to acknowledge to you and to all our friends, that I love you; the only objection I have to marrying you is—your cups. 'Till I can have better evidence that you will relinquish your cups, and be a temperate man, I can never consent to marry you. I could not make you happy, and you would make me wretched." A deep silence ensued till broken by a friend. Charles, instead of relinquishing his cups, took a journey to divert his mind. How very strong are men's attachment to ardent spirits! If all females would be thus decided, some reformation would be effected. The expectation of a female to reform an intemperate man by marrying him, is vain.

From the Fourth Report of the American Temperance Society.

Of 286 persons in the Lunatic Asylum in Dublin, 115 were known to have been deprived of reason by intemperance, and there is reason to believe this was the case also with many others. In four years, from 1826 to 1829 inclusive, 495 patients were admitted into the Liverpool Lunatic Asylum; and 257 of them were known to have brought on their derangement by drinking; and this was supposed to have been the case with many others. A distinguished medical gentleman, who has had extensive experience with regard to this malady, states, that more than one half, and probably three fourths, of all the cases of insanity which have come under his notice, were occasioned by excessive drinking. In the Pauper Lunatic Asylum in Middlesex, the number of patients increased in one year from 823 to between 1100 and 1200; and principally by an increase in the use of gin. (Jour. Hen. p. 105.) "The comparative sobriety of the French nation is familiar to every one; and Dr. Esquirol states the proportion of the insane from inebriety, at one of the asylums in Paris, to amount only to about one thirtieth

of the whole; while Dr. Crawford, of the Richmond Lunatic Asylum of Dublin, reports the proportion of the same description of patients throughout Ireland to be as high as one half of the total insane. The prodigious increase of insanity in Great Britain—amounting, according to Sir Arthur Halliday, to two thirds within the last twenty years—may, with great justice, be ascribed, in some degree, to the more general use of spirituous liquors within that period; and this view receives much confirmation from the melancholy fact, that in Scotland the proportion is higher than in either England or Wales. In England, it is said to amount only to about one insane person in every 1000 of the population; in Wales, to one in every 800; and in Scotland, to one in every 574." Temp. Rev. No. 2, vol. 1, p. 20.)

And why should this not be the case? "What," says Dr. Kirk, "is the nature of ardent spirits? All of them contain, as their basis, alcohol—a narcotic stimulant, possessing properties of the kind that opium does; which you know to be a poison,—with this addition, that it is more immediately irritating to the tissues of the body to which it is applied, than opium is. It mixes with the food and juices of the stomach, and in the act, time after time, injures the coats of that organ. It mixes with the chyle, which is to form part of the mass of blood, and is carried with it into the circulation—courses through every vessel, and is exhaled at every pore. You feel it pollute the respiration of the drunkard, when he blows his noxious breath upon you. The liquor has been absorbed into the blood, is circulating through the lungs at every respiration, is exhaled from the numerous vessels containing the circulating blood of these organs. The vessels of the brain, as well as other parts, are loaded with it. I dissected a man who died in a state of intoxication after a debauch. The operation was performed a few hours after death. In two of the cavities of the brain, the lateral ventricles, was found the usual quantity of limpid fluid. When we smelt it, the odor of whiskey was distinctly visible; and when we applied the candle to a portion in a spoon, it actually burned blue—the lambent blue flame, characteristic of the poison, playing on the surface of the spoon for some seconds." (Dr. Kirk's Address to the Leven Temperance Society, p. 6.)

No wonder it destroys reason. It is a poison in the brain. And no wonder that those who take even a little of it, have less reason than those who take none; and that those who take it daily are so much more exposed, and their children also, to insanity, than those who entirely abstain from it. "The love of strong drink," says Dr. Pierson, "and the proneness to mania, are, with respect to each other, interchangeable causes."

SOUTH CAROLINA. William Horton, Chesterfield District, vs. Washington Thompson & wife Nancy, Aaron Knight and wife Winifred, Samuel J. Horton, John Horton, James Knight and wife Elizabeth, Burwell Dixon, Sarah White, William Batson, John Batt, and Lucy Reed's children.

It appearing to my satisfaction that Burwell Dixon, Sarah White, William Batson, John Batt, and Lucy Reed's children, reside without the limits of this State, it is therefore ordered, that they appear before me, in the Court of Ordinary, on or before the 18th day of January next, to object to the sale of the Real Estate of William Batt, deceased, or their consent will be entered of record.

TURNER BRYAN, o. c. d. Nov. 14, 1835. 2-8

THE STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA. Chesterfield District.

Thomas Lee, Applicant, vs. Anna Mangum, Wm. Hudson and wife Mary, John Hudson and wife Sarah, Jonas Hainsworth and wife Elizabeth, Arthur Mangum, Joseph Mangum, Gibson Mangum, John C. Mangum, Fletcher Mangum, Jacob Mangum, Elisha Mangum, Daniel Wadsworth and wife Catharine, John Thornton and wife Agnes. It appearing to my satisfaction, that Jonas Hainsworth and wife Elizabeth, Arthur Mangum, Wm. Mangum, Joseph Mangum, John Thornton and wife Agnes, reside without the limits of this State, it is therefore ordered that they be and appear before me in the Court of Ordinary, on Monday the 18th day of January next, to be held at Chesterfield C. H., to show cause why the Real Estate of Jacob Mangum, deceased, should not be sold or divided, or their consent to the same will be taken as confessed, and entered of record.

TURNER BRYAN, o. c. d. Nov. 16, 1835. 3-11

SALE OF LAND AND NEGROES.

ON Monday the 11th day of January next, will be sold, on a credit of one, two & three years, the Plantation, and Negroes, Seventy Five in number, belonging to the Estate of M. M. Edwards. Also at the same time, all the Provisions, Mules, Stock, &c. The sale to take place on the premises, 6 miles from Society Hill, in Darlington District. Further particular made known on the day of sale.

CHARLES A. EDWARDS, HENRY MARSHALL, JOHN MARSHALL, Esrs.

Just Received
And for sale at the Book Store.
The following splendid Annuals for 1836.
The Magnolia, The Gift, The Religious Souvenir, The Pearl or Affections Gift, and the Token and Souvenir.

REMOVAL.
THE subscriber takes this method of informing his friends and former customers, and the public in general, that since the late calamitous fire in this place, he has removed to his old stand next door to Messrs. J. & W. Leach's, corner of Front and Market streets, in the house he first occupied in Cheraw; where he will keep an extensive and cheap stock of goods; consisting in part, of the goods he saved from the fire, and a fresh and general assortment that he has since ordered, which will shortly be received. He flatters himself that he can hold out strong inducements to purchasers. He is determined to sell cheap, for cash, produce, or to approved customers on a credit, and invites an examination of his stock and price. He has a good many articles, some partly, and others materially damaged by the fire, which he will dispose of as damaged goods at great bargains. He intends to purchase Cotton and other produce as formerly, for which the highest market value will be given. He would take this occasion to remind all those indebted to him by note or account that, in consequence of his severe loss by the fire, early payments of their dues will not only be acceptable, but absolutely necessary to enable him to meet his payments. He earnestly hopes that, under these circumstances, his appeal will not be in vain. B. S. HARLEE. Cheraw, Dec. 22, 1835. 6-4

D. B. MCARN,
HAS the pleasure of stating to his friends and customers that he has succeeded in saving the most of his goods from the late destructive fire. He has taken a stand on Market street, one door east of Moore's hotel. All who wish to purchase are respectfully and cordially invited to call and examine his stock. If he has the articles to please, he will not stand on prices. Dec. 22, 1835. 6-4

D. JOHNSON,
HAS opened a Boot and Shoe Store near the Post Office, and directly opposite to Messrs. Alexander Murchie & Co., where orders will be thankfully received and punctually attended to. Several boot and shoe makers are employed, so that orders can be executed at the shortest notice. N. B. All persons indebted to D. Johnson will confer a particular favor by calling immediately and paying their bills. Cheraw, Dec. 22, 1835.

COLUMBIA FEMALE ACADEMY.
THE Exercises of this Institution will be resumed on the 1st Monday of January next. The Boarding Department will be under the exclusive and parental control of the Principal and Lady. A sufficient number of competent Assistants will be constantly employed. For Board, Lodging, Washing, Fuel and Candles, the charge will be per \$50 00 quarter. For the lower branches of English, including Reading, Writing, Arithmetic and Orthography, \$8 00. For the lower and higher branches of English, including (in addition to the foregoing,) Geography, with the use of the Globes, History ancient and modern, Grammar, Rhetoric, Composition, Natural, Moral and Intellectual Philosophy, Chemistry, Botany, and Mathematics, \$18 00. For the Latin and Greek Languages, inclusive of a complete course of English Education, \$10 00. For French, Spanish, and Italian, each, \$10 00. Music, \$12 00. Entrance to Musical Department, \$5 00. Use of Piano, \$8 00. Drawing and Painting, \$8 00. Needle Work, \$8 00. Wax work, Ebony Work and Japan, \$8 00. and per course, each. For other Ornamental Branches, a separate charge will be made, corresponding with the foregoing rates. The Principal will endeavor to merit the confidence of the Trustees, and to meet the expectations of the public, by actions rather than words. While Male Academies and Colleges, have heretofore attracted, almost exclusively, the attention of the community, it is pleasing to behold at last a growing sentiment in favor of Female Institutions. That the female mind is capable of the highest intellectual effort, is demonstrated by experience and observation; and it is equally true, that from Females, the saga, the patriot, and the philanthropist, must imbibe the first principles of character and conduct. The undersigned will, therefore, strive with unceasing effort to elevate the standard of Female Education, in humble reliance that Almighty God will aid him in this great and interesting work, and crown his labors with success.

A. C. SMITH, Principal. Dec. 22, 1835. 6-3

THE subscribers were among the unfortunate sufferers by the destructive fire which occurred on the 9th inst. Their loss is heavy both in Cotton and goods. They however feel disposed to resume business, and have taken the store on Market Street, nearly opposite Mr. Moore's hotel. Having saved most of their light goods, and having purchased a supply of Groceries which were on the way at the time of the fire, and others since the public to call on them; and they hope by their attention to business, to merit a share of public patronage. They will continue to purchase Cotton and other country produce at the highest market prices.

JNO. EVANS, & CO. Cheraw, Dec. 22, 1835. 6-4

OPERATIONS ON THE TEETH.
By J. Lee, M. D. of Camden, S. C.
DR. LEE will return to Cheraw on the 1st of Feb. and will remain a week or two. He will attend to the usual operations in Dentistry: such as the setting of natural Teeth, in corruptible and other artificial Teeth; plugging with gold or other metal; extracting teeth and roots of teeth; irregularities remedied, teeth cleaned, &c. Rooms at Stinemetz's. Ladies waited on at their residences. Dec. 22. 6-4

PUBLIC NOTICE.
THE Stockholders of the Bank of Charleston, S. C., are hereby informed, that the payment of the THIRD INSTALLMENT of Twenty Five Per Cent. on each Share, equal to Twenty Five Dollars per Share, will be required at their Banking House, between the hours of 9 and 2 o'clock, P. M., on the 4th Monday and Tuesday in January next, which will be the 25th and 26th days of that month. By order of the Board A. G. ROSE, Cashier. Nov. 20. 5

NOTICE.
HAVING lost my DAY BOOK by the fire on Wednesday last, and having to possible way of ascertaining the amount of any account made since the 16th of October, I will be much obliged to all my customers who have bought any thing since that time, to make out as nearly as they can recollect, bill of the articles, and hand it to me as early as possible. G. H. DUNLAP. Dec 14. 5-4

WANTED ON THE 1ST JANUARY.
A GOOD house servant, washer, and ironer, for whom good wages will be given by the year. One fond of children, and with a girl 10 or 12 years of age would be preferred. Enquire at this office. Dec. 15.

SELLING OFF AT COST.
B. TILDELL will sell his stock of Staple Goods at cost for cash. Dec. 15. 5-4

FOR SALE.
THE Subscriber, intending to remove during the coming year, from this part of the country, offers for sale, the house on the corner of Kershaw and Huger streets, recently finished, and at present occupied by himself. Possession will be given on the first day of May next. More particular information may be had by inquiring of JOHN A. INGLIS. Cheraw, Dec. 15, 1835. 6-4

JNO. L. WESTERVELT
RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public in general, that he has removed to the old stand opposite the Post Office, where he will in a few weeks have a general assortment of Drugs, Medicines, paints, Oils, &c. which he will sell on reasonable terms. Dec. 15. 5-4

NEW GOODS.
THE subscriber informs his friends and the public that he is now receiving his full and winter supply of goods, consisting of Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Cutlery, Crockery ware, a general assortment of Powder, Bar Lead, Shot, Hats, Shoes, &c. &c. With a variety of other articles which he will sell low for cash or country produce. MALCOM BUCHANAN. Nov. 17, 1835.

NEW GOODS.
THE subscriber is now opening his fall supply, comprising a heavy stock and well selected assortment of STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS. Received by Mr. D. McNair's boat which arrived on Thursday last. His customers may expect great bargains. D. B. MCARN. Nov. 17th, 1835.

NOTICE.
ALL persons indebted to the estate of Francis Wilson, deceased, are earnestly requested to make immediate payment to me at Cheraw; and those having demands against said estate will hand me their claims properly attested. RICHARD PHELAN, Admr. Cheraw, Nov. 17, 1835.

100 HHDS Sugar, 125 bags Coffee,
10 hhds Molasses,
10 brs N. O. do
20 brs Irish Potatoes,
50 kegs family leaf Lard,
2 Tierces Rice,
3 brs sperm Oil,
3 do Tanner's Oil,
3 linseed Oil,
25 kegs white Lead,
25 casks Cheese,
70 brs northern Flour,
50 brs Mackarel, No. 1, 2 and 3,
5 boxes sperm Candles,
5 do Soap,
5 chests Tea,
5 brs loaf and lump Sugar,
12 cases fashionable Hats,
70 pieces Bagging,
100 coils Rope,
8,000 Bacon,
10 brs stone Lime,
10 crates Jugs, Jars, and Churns.
For sale by LACOSTE & MCKAY. Cheraw, Nov. 14, 1835.

SELLING OFF.
THE SUBSCRIBER, with a view to closing his present business, offers at wholesale and retail, his large and fresh Stock of Goods, consisting of GROCERIES generally, Staple & Fancy DRY GOODS, Ready made CLOTHING of every description, Hats & Shoes, Saddlery, Hardware, Cutlery, Crockery, Glassware, &c. The above stock will be sold on accommodated terms; the attention of purchasers is solicited at my old stand (the brick Store). JOSEPH BEERS. Cheraw, Nov. 17, 1835.

N. B. I also offer at private sale the whole of my Real Estate in this town. The highest cash price at all times given for Cotton and other produce. J. B.

THE SILK MANUAL.
SINCLAIR & MOORE and ROBERT SINCLAIR, Jr., proprietors of the Farmer and Gardener, Baltimore, announce to the public that they have just published a complete Manual of the Mulberry and Silk Culture, compiled by the editor of said paper, from the most approved works upon the subject. It will contain—1. a brief historical view of the silk business—2. directions for sowing the Mulberry seed, nurturing the Mulberry plant, transplanting it into hedges, or standard orchards, and the subsequent management thereof—3. the mode of preserving and hatching the silkworm eggs; the manner of rearing and feeding the worms, the mode of airing the laboratories, and the prevention and treatment of their several diseases—4. the manner of constructing a cheap laboratory or cocoonery—5. the process of reeling, dyeing, and making sewing silk, twist, &c., together with calculations of the probable net produce of given quantities of land set in Mulberry, as tested by actual results, both in this country and Europe. In which calculations it will be clearly and satisfactorily demonstrated that an acre of ground properly cultivated in Mulberry, is capable of feeding a sufficient number of worms to realize from the silk raised therefrom, after deducting all expenses of cultivation, a sum exceeding \$560. In addition to the interesting matter contained in the manual, which is full upon every subject connected with the culture, it will have a copious and well digested Index, made so easy that anything required can be found without difficulty. In fine it will comprise every thing that a farmer who desires to enter into the culture need know. Orders for the above work will be received, post paid, for any number of copies, by either the editor or proprietors. As the number of copies in pamphlet form will be limited, and numerous orders have already been received, persons wishing to secure a supply will do well to make early application. Price 50 cents per copy—usual discount to booksellers.

Booksellers, Postmasters, and store keepers at a distance, can have their orders promptly filled. December 8.

NOTICE.
SIX Months in a Convent, and supplicants to do for sale at the book store.

BROWN BRYAN
HAS CONSTANTLY ON HAND, A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, GLASS & CROCKERY WARE, HARDWARE & CUTLERY. HIS stock comprises a very general assortment of goods under the above heads. His customers may expect to get any and every thing as low as the market will afford. Cash paid for Cotton, and liberal advances made on cotton left to be shipped to New York or Charleston. A constant supply of COTTON YARN from the factory of Col. Williams near Society Hill. Expected daily, Raisins, Flour, Butter, Cheese, and Potatoes.

THE Subscriber is agent for Messrs. D. Rutter & Son, of New Haven, Stone Cutters, who will fill orders for all descriptions of Grave Stones, and other Ornamental Monuments, of the best Stockbridge Marble. Drawings may be seen on application. Prices and credits will be made accommodating. BROWN BRYAN.

POLICIES will be issued upon Buildings, Merchandise in Store, and on the river to and from Charleston and Georgetown; also on Cotton in store. Persons living in the country, and towns adjacent, by giving a description of their property, can have it insured against loss or damage by fire.—Nov. 17, 1835. B. BRYAN, Agent at Cheraw, for Insur. Co. of Columbia, S. C.

CAREY'S LIBRARY OF CHOICE LITERATURE.
TO say that this is a reading age, implies a desire for instruction, and the means to gratify that desire. On the first point all are agreed; on the second, there is diversity both of opinion and practice. We have newspapers, magazines, reviews, in fine, pamphlets of all sizes, on nearly all subjects, which have several classes of readers and supporters. And yet, copious as are these means of intellectual supply, more are still needed. In addition to the reviews of the day, and passing notices of books, the people, in large numbers, in all parts of our great republic, crave the possession of the books themselves, and details, beyond mere passing allusion, of the progress of discovery in art and science. But though it be easy to ascertain and express their wants, it is not so easy to gratify them. Expense, distance from the emporium of literature, engrossing occupations which prevent personal applications, or even messages to libraries and booksellers, are so many causes to keep people away from the feast of reason, and the enjoyment of the coveted literary aliment. It is the aim of the publishers of "The Library" to obviate these difficulties, and to enable every individual, at a small cost and without any personal effort, to obtain for his own use and that of his favored friends or family, valuable works, complete, on all the branches of useful and popular literature, and that in form a well adapted to the comfort of the reader. The charm of variety, as far as it is compatible with morality and good taste, will be held constantly in view in conducting the "Library," to fill the pages of which the current literature of Great Britain, in all its various departments of Biography, History, Travels, Novels, and Poetry, shall be freely put under contribution. With perseverance, occasional exceptions, it is intended to give entire the work which shall be selected for publication. When circumstances authorize the measure, recourse will be had to the literary stores of Continental Europe, and translations made from French, Italian, and German, as the case may be.

Whilst the body of the work will be a reprint, or at times a translation of entire volumes, the cover will exhibit the miscellaneous character of a Magazine, and consist of skeletons of men and things, and notices of novelties in literature and the arts through out the civilized world. A full and regular supply of the literary monthly and hebdomadal journals of Great Britain and Ireland, in addition to home periodicals of a similar character, cannot fail to provide ample materials for this part of our work. The resources and extensive correspondence of the publishers, are the best guarantee for the continuance of the enterprise in which they are now about to embark, as well as of the abundance of the materials to give it value in the eyes of the public. As far as judicious selection and arrangement are concerned, readers will, it is hoped have reason to be fully satisfied. The editor of "the Library" is not a stranger to them; but has more than once obtained their favorable suffrages for his past literary efforts.

TERMS: The Library will be published in weekly numbers, in stitched covers, each number containing twenty imperial pages, with double columns, making two volumes annually, of more than 520 octavo pages, each volume; and at the expiration of every six months, subscribers will be furnished with a handsome title page and table of contents. The whole amount of matter furnished in a single year will be more than forty volumes of the common sized English duodecimo books, the cost of which will be at least ten times the price of a year's subscription to the "Library." The paper upon which the Library will be printed, will be of the finest quality used for book-work, and of a size admirably adapted for binding. As the type will be entirely new, and of a neat appearance, each volume, when bound, will furnish a handsome, as well as valuable, and not cumbersome addition to the libraries of those who patronize the work. The price of the Library will be five dollars per annum, payable in advance. A commission of 20 per cent. will be allowed to agents; and any agent or postmaster furnishing five subscribers and remitting the amount of subscription, shall be entitled to a commission of 20 per cent. or a copy of the work for one year. A specimen of the work, or any information respecting it, may be obtained by addressing the publishers, post paid. Editors of newspapers will please insert the above as often as convenient, and send a copy of their paper containing the advertisement marked, thereby entitling themselves to a free exchange for one year.—Address E. L. CAREY & A. HART, Philad'a.

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